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III. Erode taluk—cont.

6 Sri Kotravel, Valaithottavalasu, Kasturibaigram.

7 Sri Kolandaisamy Gounder, Odanalli, Kasturibaigram.

8 Sri K. M. Magudapathy Gounder, Mirasdar, Kodumudi.

9 Sri Santhana Gopalakrishna Iyer, Landlord, Unjalur.

10 Sri E. K. M. Hajee Ahamed Ibrahim Sahib, President, Panchayat Board, B. P. Agraharam.

IV. Dharapuram taluk.

1 Sri K. A. Senapathi Gounder, M.L.A., Dharapuram.

2 Sri Nallasenapathy Sakkarai Manradiar, M.L.C., Pattagar of Palayakottai, Palayakottai Post.

3 Sri D. Ramasamy Goundar, Landlord, Mettupalayam, Mettupalayam Post, (via) Vellakoil.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to the Starred Question No. 973 asked by Sri A. Vedarathnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1961, page 201 supra.]

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implel mented as a Second Five-Year Plan Scheme out of the Teohnica-Co-operation Mission aid. The Government of India have offered to meet one half of the estimated additional cost on the operation of the Eradication Programme in the State and bear the entire expenditure on materials and equipments, etc.

Prior to the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme, the National Malaria Control Programme was carried out only in 3·7 endemic Units in the State covering a population of 3·7 millions in endemic pockets of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. Now with the assistance received under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (1) the National Malaria Control Programme has been switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme from 1958–59 and (2) 27·75 additional Units were established in 1959-60 and the Anti-Malaria Operations were extended to the rest of the State irrespective of the degree of malariousness present. In other words, from 1959-60, the whole State was covered under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The Programme of D. D. T. Spray in endemic or hypo-endemic areas has been followed as per calendar of spray activities prescribed for each area, viz. two rounds of D. D. T. Spray in endemic areas and one round in hypo-endemic areas during the Malaria transmission season. From 1960-61, the second phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, viz., the Surveillance Phase has commenced concurrently with the Scheduled Spraying Programme of the

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Attack Phase in the National Malaria Eradication Programme Units. The Surveillance Staff visit door to door once a fortnight to ascertain whether any fever cases would have occurred within the fortnight of the previous visit and if so, immediately arrange for treatment with a single dose of four aminoquinoline anti-malaria drugs. They also take blood smear from each fever case for laboratory examination to identify whether it is a case of malaria and, if so, arrange for continued treatment with 8 amino-quinolines. These cases are observed at selected intervals till they are cleared finally as free from Malaria. It may be mentioned that the National Malaria Eradication Programme does not contemplate any project for eradication of mosquito population.

